





## Announcements.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &amp; COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A CONSIGNMENT OF  
**ILFORD DRY  
PLATES,**

3, 4, 5/11, 10/8, 12/10,  
and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED  
PAPER,  
3 1/2 in. dia.  
CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,  
VICTORIA EMPORIUM,  
110, GKEO'G.  
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE  
**HONGKONG  
DISPENSARY.**

FOUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for  
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING  
PARTIES has just been received and may be  
obtained filled with any of our WINES or  
SPIRITS at cost price.

PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it  
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refreshment  
is needed or they are suffering from SEA-  
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.

The FLASK is well made and finished, and  
when emptied will be worth keeping for domestic  
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding  
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or  
other nourishment for children; or Tea, Coffee,  
Soup or other fluid nourishment in tiffin  
baskets.

THESE SAMPLE FLASKS

can be obtained filled at the following prices

each:—

B—60 cents. C—65 cents. D—80 cents.

SHERRY.

B—45 cents. C—50 cents. D—60 cents.

BRANDY.

A—60 cents. B—65 cents. C—80 cents.

BRANDY.

D—40 cents. E—45 cents.

WHISKY.

B—45 cents. D—60 cents. E—65 cents.

IRISH WHISKY.

A—50 cents. C—70 cents.

BOURBON.

60 cents.

JAMAICA RUM.

60 cents.

A—GIN.

35 cents.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

At Bristol, on the 23rd instant, ANNIE, the

beloved wife of HENRY MITCHELL, Hongkong and

Whampoa Dock Company, aged 54 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE POWERS AND THE CHINA-JAPAN

WAR.

LONDON, October 25th

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Sheffield, con-

firmed the report that China had, after her first

defeat, offered terms of peace far exceeding the

Japanese demands, and that Great Britain, in

the interest of the Powers, some of whom however,

thinking the time unripe, had refused support.

[We have the best reasons for knowing that

all this is absolutely untrue. —H.K. Telegraph.]

THE LATEST LIES.

It is reported that the Chinese have offered

Port Arthur.

According to later accounts the Japanese  
army corps under the command of Marshal  
Oyama landed at Kienwan, eastward of Port  
Arthur. It is reported that the Japanese army  
has crossed the Yaloo river.

## RUSSIA.

The Czaritch is signing all state papers, etc.

(From *Le Courrier d'Haliphong*).

PARIS, October 17th.  
M. Camille Pélérin has forwarded a grant of  
5,000 francs to M. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute,  
for his discovery of a cure for croup.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE first race in to-morrow's Gymkhana will be  
run at 3:15 p.m.

If you want good wholesome bread use Sperry's  
flour. *Vide* advt. in another column.

A FULL report of Mr. N. Rochwaldy's very  
successful concert is held over till to-morrow.

THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will com-  
mence active operations on the 4th proximo with  
a picnic to Lai-chi-kek.

THE *Empress of China*, which sails hence for  
Vancouver via Shanghai and the Island Sea on the  
31st inst., will call at Amoy en route to  
Woo-sung.

OWING to Dr. Cantile having been unexpectedly  
called to Swatow, the meeting of the "Odd  
Volumes" convened for to-night has been post-  
poned until Friday next.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge,  
No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zetland Street, this evening, at 8:30 for 9 o'clock  
precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

AS it is uncertain when the German mail steamer  
*Bayern* will proceed to Shanghai, the Hongkong  
mails for that port have been transferred to the  
*Taiyang*, which left for the north this afternoon.

HENRY Irving says he is dependent as to the  
future of English drama. He says: "The  
music halls are unduly overlapping the theatres,  
and many theatres are taking on the vulgar ways  
of the halls."

THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Tatchlow*,  
Capt. Deans, which arrived here from Bangkok  
this morning, reports having passed a ship's  
hatch and other wreckage south of the Paracels  
on the 23rd ult.

We would remind our readers of the minstrel  
and variety entertainment to be given at the  
Theatre Royal to-morrow evening in aid of the  
Plague-workers Fund, and for which a highly  
attractive programme has been prepared.

M. POMONAROFF, lately deceased at St. Peters-  
burg, left by will a million rubles, with instruc-  
tions that they are to be placed at compound  
interest for ninety-nine years, and then used in  
the erection, equipment and maintenance of a  
university at Irkutsk.

It is an interesting fact that the relative dimen-  
sions of Noah's Ark was, depth one-tenth of  
length and beam one-sixth of length, giving  
depth 60 per cent. of beam, are precisely those  
of many of the finest, fastest and heaviest cargo  
carrying sailing ships afloat to-day.

RECIPE FOR THE MODERN BRITISH NOVEL.

"One idea makes one paragraph.  
Two paragraphs make one page.  
Twenty pages make one chapter.  
Twelve chapters make one volume.  
Three volumes make one tired."

AN enormous sunfish was caught near Hongkong  
a day or two ago and brought into Aberdeen bay  
by its captors yesterday. Its dimensions are, we  
hear, 14 feet 6 inches in width by 12 feet 10  
inches in length. It is said to be the largest  
fish of its kind ever brought into the waters of  
this colony.

MR. MYER, who, as stated in these columns on  
the 8th inst., did so much to save the ship *Bar-*  
*cor* from total destruction in the typhoon that  
raged here on the 5th, has, we learn, decided to  
'chuck up' 'wind-jammers' and seek employment  
in the service of one of the local coasting  
steamship companies.

We are glad to see that the British gunboat  
*Pigeon* has at last made her appearance in  
Mainland Bay after battling with the north-  
east monsoon for twelve days. The *Pigeon* is  
evidently not a flyer, while her sister-ship the  
*Redbreast* is able to travel over the raging main  
with the ease and grace of an albatross.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr.  
A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. T. H.  
Reld, sub-editor of the *China Mail*, sued Mr.  
W. G. Gray, head-master of the Kowloon  
College, for £70, for board and lodging. Mr. F.  
E. L. Bowley (Mr. J. L. Bowley, in office)  
appeared for plaintiff. The defendant did not  
appear, and the case was adjourned till Friday  
next.

THE North German Lloyd's steamer *Bayern*,  
which was to have left for Shanghai to-day,  
is detained owing to there being 140 casks of sal-  
tpetre on board which the Japanese Government  
object to have being carried beyond Hongkong.  
A telegram has been sent to the German  
Minister at Tokyo, asking him to arrange the  
matter with the Japanese authorities, and pen-  
ding a reply the cargo of the *Bayern* is being  
landed with a view to getting at the contraband  
of war which is in the lower hold.

The famous Carmencita, the *N. Y. World*  
says, is learning to speak English. She knows  
several things about keeping in condition.  
"If you like to have slim body, no buff, ugly  
fat all round, dance. If you like it all comfort  
and soft, the liver not still, the stomach not up  
to the belt buckle, dance. If you like very much  
the fire, the quick, the youth, the freshness, the  
good appetite, dance."

The brilliant dance is a living illustration  
of her theory. She keeps the lines of a race-  
horse, the freshness of her gait and a com-  
fortable income by seven hours' practice a week.

The meeting of owners of property in the "For-  
bidden City" convened for 3 o'clock this after-  
noon under the provisions of the *Tai-phi-shan*  
*Resumption Ordinance* to elect a member of the  
Board of Arbitration turned out a fiasco, and Mr.  
Bruce Shepherd, who was to preside, post-  
poned the election until noon on Saturday, the  
3rd proximo, owing to the necessary number  
of landlords or their agents not putting in  
an appearance. The Hon. E. R. Bellin,  
C.M.G., Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, C. Kwong, Y.  
H. Deason, H. L. Deany, Ho Tung, J. R.  
Coughtrie and about forty others, chiefly  
Chinese, were present and waited in the  
Supreme Court for upwards of half an hour, but,  
as indicated, to no purpose.

THREE weeks' hard' was the dose of physic  
administered to a coolie, named Li Hung, by  
Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning,  
for purloining two rolls of paper, valued at 50  
cents, the property of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh,  
Ltd.

As will be seen by an advertisement published  
in another part of this issue, the Committee  
appointed at the public meeting recently held  
in the City Hall to consider steps to be  
taken to recall those who volunteered  
their services during the recent plague epidemic,  
appeal to the community to subscribe the sum  
of \$5,000 to enable them to suitably  
acknowledge the services rendered by the living  
and perpetuate the memory of the late Captain  
Vesey, who, it will be remembered, fell a  
victim to the deadly pest and a martyr to duty.  
Subscription lists have been opened, and are  
now being filled in the English, German, Portuguese  
and City Clubs, the Hongkong and Victoria  
Hotels, the Hongkong and Victoria Dispensaries,  
and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's, Kelly and  
Walsh, Ltd, and Blackhead & Co's stores.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial  
Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the  
following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—  
V. H. Descoe ..... \$ 25.00  
Linstead & Davis ..... 25.00  
Shan & Co. .... 25.00  
C. Cox ..... 20.00  
C. C. Chong ..... 10.00  
G. de Champeaux ..... 10.00  
R. Cooke ..... 10.00  
H. N. Cooper ..... 10.00  
A. J. do Rosario ..... 10.00  
D. W. Craddock ..... 5.00  
C. H. Grace ..... 5.00  
J. W. Kington ..... 5.00  
W. MacBain ..... 5.00  
Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes ..... 5.00

## THE LATE STAFF-SERGEANT

TENNANT.

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.

Who among us would have supposed a few  
short weeks ago that two of the most prominent  
members of the Garrison, soldiers in every sense  
of the word, whose names men who knew and  
what few meant and who notwithstanding their  
Herculean strength and hard military training  
were, within, as gentle in their disposition as  
the frailest lady in the land, and ever ready,  
and indeed anxious, to soothe the sorrowing  
and help on life's journey their less fortunate  
comrades, would be used by Fate to bring home to the minds  
of all who had the picture of their  
acquaintance the truth of the adage "In  
the midst of life we are in death." Yet  
facts are stubborn things, oftentimes as hard to  
realize as they are painful to chronicle, and the  
fact now before us, of sketching the career of  
the late Staff-Sergeant James Tennant, who, as  
already reported, passed from Time into Eternity  
on the 22nd instant, is, we need hardly add,  
performed with feelings of the deepest regret, for  
with comes the recollection that not only was  
the subject of these biographical notes a fine  
off in the prime of a useful life, but it was  
preceded a short time before by the  
untimely death of Quartermaster-Sergeant  
Wilson, R.E., one of the finest specimens of the  
true British soldier that ever marched at the  
head of his men in this "Malta and Gibraltar  
of the East." Both Wilson and Tennant were  
in the prime of life when the cold relentless hand  
of Death snatched them from out "the maddling  
throne" and alas! they now

James Tennant came of good old military  
stock, being a son of Staff-Sergeant Tennant of  
the 62nd "Gordon Highlanders" and grandson  
of Sergeant Tennant of the same "crack" regiment.  
Born in the Gordon Highlanders' barracks  
in India in 1863, young Tennant, as he was  
called by his father's stalwart comrades, joined  
the 62nd at the age of 16 and, working  
hard at his profession and being endowed with  
more than average ability, at the early age of 20  
he was made a sergeant of the Gordon High-  
landers, to which regiment he belonged up to the  
time of his death, although detached for Staff  
duty for upwards of ten years, five of which he  
served at Winchester and five in Hongkong, and  
having nearly completed his term of foreign  
service he was about to return to Aldershot  
in December of this year. It was in  
gymnastics that James Tennant specially dis-  
tinguished himself in India and in fact wherever  
he has been stationed, and he was in possession  
of the highest certificates from the Indian and  
English military schools for efficiency and ability  
to impart his special knowledge to others. While  
at Winchester he was engaged as gymnastic  
instructor to several public and private schools  
in the neighbourhood, and there are, we believe,  
a few residents in Hongkong who have to thank  
the energetic sergeant, whose loss is deplored to-  
day, for their knowledge of boxing, fencing, and  
gymnastics generally, for it was at Cheltenham  
College that the youthful recruit was daily  
employed from 1884 to 1889, in which latter year  
he was transferred to Hongkong where his know-  
ledge of Hindostani stood him in good stead with  
the Indian Army and the Hongkong Regiment,  
which was due to him, and to him, and to him,  
of the stalwart privates of "Our Very Own"  
being we believe, able to hold their own now  
in the Gymnasium with most of their British  
comrades in arms.

Of active service Staff-Sergeant Tennant had  
not seen much, for he was too useful at home  
to be sent much abroad, yet he managed to be  
re-attached to the Gordon Highlanders when  
they were sent to the Boer War, and was among  
the few that survived the defence of Laing's Nek  
and the disastrous battle of Majuba Hill.  
As the Boer War was not reckoned as one  
of the greatest success of the age, in fact  
rather the reverse, no medals were awarded to  
those who returned to "merrie, merrie England"  
at the conclusion of hostilities, although there  
can be no doubt that Tennant and many others  
richly deserved special recognition. Errors of  
judgment on the part of the commanding officers  
should not weigh with the family who reign  
at the War Office as far as subordinate are  
concerned, yet it has ever been their practice  
to withhold medals from the rank and file—the  
malapropos of every army—if none can be  
awarded to the commanding officers. And that  
is, undoubtedly, why Sergeant Tennant was  
not decorated. But the case of the subject  
of our theme is carried with him a greater  
reward than the War Office could confer on  
him—the conviction that he, at all events, had  
done his duty, and in respect to him it may be  
truly said

"Virtus sola est atque unica virtus."  
Immortal, so long as he is high.

Locally, Mr. Tennant was, as indicated above,  
very well known and generally popular. He  
had been over four years instructor at the V.R.C.  
Gymnasium, was a prominent and indefatigable  
member of the Garrison Dramatic Club, and was  
invariably "present" at the ever-popular  
Annual Meeting of the "Chinese Royal." Of a  
gentle, kind and dispassionate the public

Sergeant was ever ready to render valuable  
assistance in getting up public performances for  
charitable purposes, and he was almost as well  
known on the boards of the "Royal" as in the  
Gymnasium, and as far as popularity was concerned  
the storm of applause that invariably greeted  
his appearance on the stage bespoke at once the  
high appreciation entertained of his histrionic  
abilities and his only actions.

Latterly Mr. Tennant broke down,  
doubtless in great measure owing to over-  
exertion in this trying climate, but there  
were few, indeed, who believed that his  
constitution would not carry him through and  
that he would yet return to his native land fit  
for many years of useful service. That, however,  
was not to be, but although he is no longer  
"in the flesh" yet will he live long in the memory  
of all who knew him, especially those to whom  
he was a friend in need for to them he was a  
friend indeed.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

What has become of the second Japanese  
army corps? This seems to be puzzling the  
Japanese papers as much as it is exciting our  
curiosity. It left Hiroshima more than a fort-  
night ago and has not been heard of since.  
There is the report that it is invading Port  
Arthur, and this we gather from certain cir-  
cumstances is the story that the Japanese authorities  
are anxious to have credited; but if it is true, it  
is difficult to understand how it is that the  
Chinese have no hint of it, that there is no break  
in the telegraphic communication with Port  
Arthur, and that Chinese transports, some three  
days' march from the Japanese army, are not  
detained at Port Arthur and Takou. Another story  
is that it has landed on Korea Bay to the westward  
of the Yaloo. The favorite tactics of the Japanese  
are to attack the Chinese from three sides at  
once, and it is supposed that the Chinese army  
at the Yaloo is to be attacked in front by the  
main body of Japanese in Pinyang, on the  
left by the force that is said to have been landed  
near the mouth of the Tumen river, and on the  
right by this second army. As to what throws  
some doubt on this is that the Chinese telegraph  
lines to Moukden and to the first station west of  
Yichow are still open for traffic. There is a  
report in some of the Japanese papers that the  
second army has gone to Formosa, but if so,  
something should have been heard of it by this  
time.

One theory is that the Japanese losses in  
Korea from wounds and sickness have been  
very much larger than the Japanese papers have  
allowed us to imagine, and that all the Japanese  
now under arms out of Japan are in Korea, the  
mysterious voyage of the second army having  
really had the mouth of the Tumen river, on  
which Pinyang is situated, as its destination.  
How a grand army that is victorious whenever  
it meets the foe in open fight may dwindle away  
in a hostile country, and the Koreans every-  
where are still bitterly hostile to the Japanese  
army, shows the Japanese campaign  
and history repeats itself. If it is a march now  
across Pinyang and the Japanese army  
is still on the Korean side of the Yaloo, while  
the Chinese have never ceased musing troops,  
such as they are, on their side of the river.  
We know, however, from private letters recently  
received from their present seat of Government,  
that the Japanese and their foreign employ-  
ees are so anxious that they are about to fly  
a really crushing blow on China, and that they  
will not fail to carry out the determination  
mentioned in these columns more than two  
months ago, to have one hundred thousand men  
in Peking by the thirtieth of November next at  
the latest. In one thing they have been disappointed  
they expected long before this to have  
annihilated the Chinese fleet, and if they had  
any idea a month ago that they were about  
to meet the "Great Fleet" of the Japanese, they  
had been hunting for weeks, and would  
have had their fleet of thirty-four torpedo boats  
with them, and we are assured that not a Chinese  
ship would have escaped, for the Japanese  
torpedo squadron is commanded and manned by  
the bravest and most fearless men in their navy.  
If the Pelayo squadron is again, as we are  
assured, nearly ready for sea, and is to be really  
reinforced by a portion of the navy of Chile,  
for which the Japanese have just been arranged  
to pay ten million taels has just been arranged  
for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the march  
on Peking may after all have to be deferred;  
and time is on the side of China. These  
speculations may be upset at any moment by  
telegraphic news; they are based on what  
information we have now. Meanwhile, trust-  
worthy news was received yesterday from Seoul  
that the capital is threatened by a large body of  
Korean insurgents, and that the Japanese are  
increasing their garrison there, and again fortify-  
ing the city. This increases the difficulties with  
which the Japanese meet in their self-imposed  
task of liberating Korea from the Chinese yoke.

We have mentioned the report that China has  
just accepted a loan of ten million taels from the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and it is evident  
that this money is intended to be spent abroad,  
for the Government is raising a large internal  
loan to meet its expenses in the country war.  
Interest on this is to be paid at the rate of seven  
per cent. per annum, and the bonds issued are to  
bear the seal of the Provincial Treasurer of  
the province in which the sum is  
subscribed. In Tientsin alone, as we learn  
from native sources, two of the wealthiest not-  
ables, named Liu and Hai, have subscribed  
between them over a million taels. The bonds  
of the loan are to be sold in the country, and  
the case is to be paid by the Customs duties  
of Tientsin monthly. The contribution required  
by the Board of Revenue at four million taels,  
while the leading men of the Salt, Banking,  
paw-broking, silk, and tea trades in the neigh-  
bouring province of Chihkiang have already  
declined their readiness to subscribe half a  
million taels from each trade. This with the  
sum of one hundred and thirty-five million taels  
at their disposal by the end of December. Kuang-  
tung alone, it is stated, will subscribe ten million  
taels. This is the first time in its history that  
the Chinese Government has consented to pay  
interest on such "loans," those hitherto so  
called being really gifts, for which the donors  
received in exchange only nominal official rank.  
When the Japanese hear of this great loan, their  
determination to make China pay a big inden-  
nity will be surely strengthened.—N. C. Daily  
News.

## THE "JAPAN" MAIL ON THE WAR.

Pyongyang is separated from Wiju by a  
distance of 195 miles. There are in that inter-  
val many obstacles to military transport and  
many positions at which troublesome resistance  
might be organized by a resourceful commander.  
The Japanese forces have not hitherto been  
able to accomplish any feat of marching in  
Korea. The best time made by them was on  
their first campaign. Leaving Seoul on July  
29th, they took possession of the Chinese  
fortified camp at Anan, 67 miles distant  
on the path of the main army, and

re-entered Seoul on August 4th, thus covering  
124 miles in eleven days, an average of  
fully 12 miles per diem. But the columns  
that marched against Anan was small and had  
few encumbrances. The progress of such a  
force is a very different affair from the progress  
of an army. No such record was subsequently  
achieved. It is difficult, indeed, to determine  
what time was actually required for the march  
of the forces from Seoul to Pyong-yang, be-  
cause the columns' advance was checked for  
several days owing to a change of strategic  
programme which involved the simultaneous  
despatch of a force from Gensan. But the  
first stages of the Seoul army's northward  
movement did not exhibit a higher speed  
than six miles per diem; a decidedly slow  
rate of advance. Assuming that as a  
basis of calculation, the distance between  
Pyong-yang and Wiju should have required 25  
days to traverse. Pyong-yang fell on September  
16th. The assaulting forces underwent great  
hardships in connection with its capture, and  
some repose must have been allowed them before  
resuming the march northward. They seem to  
have remained there for four days in Pyong-yang,  
and to have set out from that town on or about  
the 20th September. Hence they should have  
reached Wiju on the 15th or 16th October,  
whereas they reached it on the 8th. That shows  
an improved rate of march as compared with  
the record of the campaign southward of Pyong-  
yang.

The Chinese may be said to have made no  
stand in Korean territory since the battle of  
Pyong-yang. They have allowed themselves to  
be driven inconspicuously from a country which  
they call a "dependency" of the Middle Kingdom.  
Between Pyong-yang and Wiju there are several  
positions of strategic importance. Anju and  
Changju are the chief of these. Anju, a walled  
town, whose battlements rise on the north side  
to a height of 70 or 80 feet above the plain, lies  
at the entrance to a defile in the mountains  
through which the main road passes. Its capture  
would have been a necessary for an army  
marching north, and its defence, if resolutely  
undertaken by even a small force, might have  
involved much delay and a heavy tale  
of casualties for an assaulting column. The  
Chinese, during their retreat of 40 miles from  
Pyong-yang to Anju, had time to conceive the  
purpose of rallying there and to muster courage  
for the purpose. But they were still so perturbed  
when they reached the town that they halted  
only long enough to abandon the remnants of  
their artillery and a quantity of ammunition.  
At Changju, 30 miles farther on, they had been  
instructed, it is said, to make a stand pending the  
arrival of reinforcements coming across the Yaloo  
and over-sea from Takou. They made no stand  
whatever, but continued their flight inconspicuously.  
Finally, at Wiju on the banks of the Yaloo, they  
were content to show themselves and then flit  
across the river.

The Japanese are thus in possession of the  
whole of the Korean peninsula from north to  
south. Is not the fact suggestive? A few years  
ago, when Great Britain withdrew from Port  
Hamilton, her subjects in the East found com-  
fort in the intelligence that she had exalted from  
China a promise guaranteeing the integrity of  
Korea. Nobody showed any disposition to dis-  
cuss such a promise given by such a Power, for  
it seemed that China's military prestige had  
just then been raised out of the dust on a  
pinacle of happy accidents in Tongking and  
Yunnan. But we have now a practical standard  
by which to gauge the value of a Chinese  
guarantee. Suppose that Japan had been  
Russia—we apologise to the Northern Power for  
quoting it in this context, but crave permission  
to borrow its name merely for the purposes of  
a concrete illustration—suppose Japan had been  
Russia, and that the duty of protecting her little  
dependency against invasion from the direction  
of the Tumen river, instead of from Chong-  
ching, had been imposed upon China 75 days  
ago, may it be fairly assumed that the task  
of protection would have been better or more  
successfully performed, and that two months and  
a half would not have been sufficient for the  
Imperial Bear to lay one paw on Wiju  
and another on Seoul, just as it has sufficed for  
Japan to drive the last banner-mast across  
the Yaloo? But it is generally admitted that  
China is very bulky and her interests in  
Central Asia certainly lie in the same out-  
shell with those of Great Britain. But when  
her capacity to resist crushing comes to be put  
to a practical test, she proves a mere puff-ball,  
a buffer of dust. She crumbles away at the first  
touch of steel, and English diplomacy is doubt-  
less taking keen note of this sign.

## FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT AT

FOOCHOW.

A deep gloom has been cast over the com-  
munity this week, by the shocking occurrence  
of the fatal boating accident on the 14th inst.  
It appears that after attending  
Divine service on Sunday morning last Mr. T.  
Gittins and his family joined a house-boat party  
for luncheon and a sail on the river in the after-  
noon. All went well until the return home,  
when, on nearing the point of the river where  
the old Sugar Refinery stands, it was proposed  
by some of the younger among the party that  
they should get into the gig and pull themselves  
the rest of the way. A party of four having been  
made up, the gig was brought alongside the  
house-boat, and Miss Gittins, Miss Alice Gittins,  
and Mr. Schlee took their seats. Mr. Simpson  
was the last to board the little craft and it was  
while he was still standing that, through the action  
of the boatman in springing from it to the house-boat, it capsized,  
precipitating the four passengers into the water  
and remaining half-killed. Miss Alice Gittins  
was the first to rise to the surface and was  
swimming to the bank, but Mr. Simpson,  
who was nearest to her when he and Mr. Schlee  
rose, overtook her and supported her in the  
water until assistance came, while Mr. Schlee  
watched eagerly for the appearance of the elder  
sister. But a second or two had passed when it  
seemed to occur simultaneously to Mr. Gittins  
and Mr. Oswald, who were on the house-boat, that  
Miss Gittins might have risen under the upturned  
gig. The word spoken, quick as lightning  
they were both in the water, and, both  
being experienced boatmen, managed to right it  
in a few seconds, but, alas! to find no signs  
of the doomed young lady beneath. While this  
was going on, Mr. Gittins, the unhappy father,  
was keeping watch on the bank, ready to  
effort a rescue, and being a strong swimmer  
he could easily have managed it had the chance  
been given him, but as it luck would have it the  
poor lady never rose to the surface again.  
As considerable time was spent on the spot watching,  
it all at length was thought that it was hopeless  
against hope ever to see this companion alive  
again and the broken-hearted party returned  
home. Mr. Gittins, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Oswald  
gave themselves time only on shore to change  
their wet clothes for dry ones and then returned  
to the river where they spent the best part of the  
night dragging for the body, though unfortunately  
without success. The dragging was repeated by  
them on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and  
it was only at the end of the evening of the  
last day that the body was recovered. It was  
"To this accident of the week-end, which was  
it was a sad blow to the family, and the conse-  
quences were serious. When the accident occurred  
it was supposed to come from the house-boat

case, if blame there be can rest on no shoulders  
but those of the boatman, who, in the pursuit of  
his duty as he thought, sought in his springing  
from the gun-wale of the gig to give it a shove  
off at the same time. This was without doubt  
the real cause of the accident. And then, we  
must express our satisfaction to know that we  
have at least four young Englishmen amongst  
us who have the gallantry and pluck to them to  
act as these gentlemen did on this occasion  
in their endeavour to save a precious life.

## NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SANDAKAN, October 19th.

Owing to the numerous different items of news,  
my notes must be brief this time. The amount of  
tobacco cut so far is still short of a good crop on  
most of



carried off by the "core" daily by this complaint. There is considerable mortality going on also amongst adults through the prevalence of dysentery. The late sudden changes in the weather have no doubt been very trying. The disbanding of the Chinese soldiers left behind at this point are becoming quite a nuisance, creating disturbances as they are doing on every side; and worse than this committing robberies. They have no means of subsistence, and one would think that the proper thing for the Government to do would be to send them back to their own country. Instead of this a notice has appeared, signed by the Sub-Prefect, ordering the arrest of any behaving badly.

We hear that a few days ago a Ningpo junk on entering the river came in contact with a torpedo which exploded and carried away part of her prop. Fortunately no personal harm was done. This reported occurrence seems to require confirmation, but we know from those constantly passing up and down the river that sampans and other rather larger craft are utterly careless in sailing where these torpedoes are said to be laid.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 6th October, as per consignment returns—

For London: 207,784 lbs.  
For South America: 495,795  
For Hongkong: 730  
For New York: 44,834  
For Shanghai: 359,772  
For Yokohama: 368,979

In the village called Shang-nan, just below Kung-tung a disease took place about the ownership of a small 100-acre field, which developed later on into a free fight with weapons, when several of the villagers on both sides were severely wounded. The local magistrate was powerless to quell the disturbance, and information regarding it having been sent up to the Vice-regal *yamen*, a detachment of 100 soldiers was dispatched to the spot. The fighting was thus put a stop to by the military force, and the soldiers are to remain there until it is.

It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death, through drowning, of the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Gittins. The news of the sad event was received with genuine sorrow by the entire community, and the profoundest sympathy is felt for Mr. Gittins and his family in this sudden bereavement. The deceased young lady was universally beloved and respected. At the funeral which took place on Thursday morning every resident who could possibly attend must have been present, as the little chapel was filled to overflowing and the number included several ladies. The burial service was read by the Rev. Thomas McClelland.—ECHO.

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Russian bishops have slumbrum mitres. A big game of cards is being played in the city. A large number of people are said to be buying the old Baring stock.

In London many of the milkmen go over their routes on wheels.

The peace footing of the Russian Army calls for 170,000 horses.

A Land in Sweden is said to be buying the old Baring stock.

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

There are 100,000 persons in England suffering from "crutch paralysis."

Cholera has caused 3,000 deaths in Galicia and Bukovina.

Thus far this season eighteen tourists have lost their lives in attempting to climb the Alps. Rider Haggard is a victim of the bicycle craze. He nearly lost his life the other day owing to the recklessness of a cart driver.

England's August imports decreased \$16,000,000 and her exports \$4,750,000 from the corresponding month of 1893.

The reported reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal is declared by *Osservatore Romano* to be practically a fiction.

A distinguished French specialist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of nitrate of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

An average of 18 suicides each day are annually recorded in Paris during the month of June; in December the average is eleven.

The Egyptian Minister of Public Works desires American architects to complete designs for a museum at Cairo, to cost \$600,000.

Marriage is growing popular again in England. The register for the first quarter of 1894 exceeds the first quarter of any year since 1883.

In one month 25,000 copies of Hall Caine's "The Moonstone" were sold in England, a sale unequalled by any novel since "Lothair."

Demolition is now engaged in pulling down the splendid town house which had been built for the artist Melosier after his own plans.

A firm in Palestine is engaged in supplying water from the River Jordan to churches. It is put in sealed bottles and sold by the case.

On the 1st of Siberia, has just been connected with St. Petersburg by the completion of the first 500 miles of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The report of the Mission of Lepers states that in India alone there are 100,000 lepers; in Japan 200,000, and in China probably 300,000.

An elevated railway with novel features is planned for Vienna. The cars are to be suspended instead of running upon ordinary rails.

The Earl of Albemarle, who died lately, was one of the earliest volunteers and among the first to take up cycling. He married a Canadian girl.

Several British ship-owners' organizations are making efforts to obtain a reduction of the fees charged by Lloyd's for surveys and classifications.

The oldest oak tree in England has fallen near Norton. It dates back prior to the conquest and the trunk has a circumference of sixty-six feet.

Alola Burgstaller, the tenor singer at Bayreuth, was a wood-chopper in Bavaria, at 23 cents a day, when Frau Wagner discovered him last spring.

The output of gold in South Africa and Australia is increasing at a rapid rate, some of the late discoveries equalling those of the best days in California.

The importation of Spanish wine to France has almost ceased. The price of new wine in France is this year lower even than it was in Sicily in 1892.

A clerk in a town near London, who called out the local brigade "for fun," was fined £10 and costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

A severe outbreak of anthrax has occurred in the Siberian province of Amour. Several persons and some hundreds of horses have died from the disease.

A movement is on foot to drain the delta of the Danube and restore it to its condition of five centuries ago, when it was covered with forests and fertile fields.

Odesa lately celebrated the centenary of its foundation. In a hundred years it has grown to be a city of 200,000 inhabitants and the great port of the Black Sea.

A new monument to Cavour, the Italian statesman, is to be erected in the Piazza Cavour, Rome, opposite the new Palace of Justice. It will be about fifty-two feet high.

A law in Norway prohibits any person from spending more than 5 cents for liquor at one visit to a public house, and alcoholic stimulants are supplied only to sober persons.

There is now playing in Paris a Russian horn band, each horn being capable of producing one note only. The band produces the effect of one equipped with ordinary instruments.

Cholera is not kept out of England by accident. The London *Lancet* says the sanitary organization is well prepared at every point to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold.

A Winter Palace has just been added to the attractions of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. The main building contains a large concert-hall that will accommodate 4,500 persons.

The German Emperor is now titular commander of seventeen regiments. He is also honorary Admiral of the British fleet and honorary Admiral of the Danish fleet.

English agricultural statistics show a continuation of the tendency of the last few years to extend the feeding of animals used for human food more than the cultivation of grain.

The viticulturists of France have declared that after many experiments it has been found that the grafting of American grape vines with French cuttings does not yield satisfactory results.

A society has been formed in Russia, the members of which are bound under a penalty of a fine never to shake hands with any one unless with a gloved hand, as the practice is contrary to health.

The plantations started in the Caucasus on the initiative of the Russian Government have been a great success. The tea grown on one plantation, according to Russian experts, is superior to the Chinese.

At the German Army manoeuvres this year a new quick-firing gun is to be tried in the cavalry operations. The gun is a sort of mitrailleuse, and so light that one horse can draw it, while another draws the ammunition.

An international journal for African languages has just been started in Germany, aided by a liberal subvention from the Government. The Secretary of the Colonial Society is editor, and six parts are to appear each year.

An expedition has been authorized to excavate in the Turkish islands of Rhodes and Cos. It is anticipated that some very interesting "finds" will result from the work. M. Delamere, the French archaeologist, will have charge of the expedition.

Railway statistics for the year 1893 in England have recently been issued. Three hundred miles of track constructed during the year make the total mileage for the United Kingdom 20,646, which represents an authorized capital of nearly £1,100,000,000.

Two high-wheeled bicycles were introduced into Morocco the Sultan of that country used them as a means of punishing his wives. The offending women were compelled to ride them, and when they fell off the Sultan exclaimed, "Bismillah!" and laughed.

Sultan Abdul Aziz, the young Sultan of Morocco, does nothing without consulting his mother, who is a woman of taste and talent. After the discovery of the recent conspiracy at Fez, she persuaded him to spare the lives of the culprits of lower rank and to pardon his brother, who was involved.

Paris has become second only to London in her devotion to cycling. There are more than 100,000 bicycles in Paris, and they are ridden by young and old, fat and thin. A prominent physician drew the attention of the Academy to the death of three persons from heart disease, recently while riding bicycles.

Germany leads the list of beer-producing countries, according to the trade report for 1893.

just published, with 1,202,122 7/4 gallons. an increase of over 35,000 gallons over 1892. Thirty-three and one-third gallons a head was the average for the empire, the product ranging from 62 gallons in Bavaria to 12 in Elsass-Lothringen.

## DO THOU LIKEWISE.

When one sets a candle in a window on a dark night he never can tell how many lost and bewildered travellers it may guide on their way. I once knew a dear old lady who habitually did it on every dark night. The road that passed her house was always forsaken and lonely enough, and houses were far apart. So, on the general principle of goodwill to men, she placed her candle in a sort of projecting window, where it would shine both ways and do the most good. She is dead and gone now, but let us hope that her family keeps up the custom. To be sure it brought her many a strange guest, yet she did what she could for them, and never grumbled—pay or no pay.

A year or two ago a little book was printed, containing an account by Mr. John Hudson, of Warboys, Huntingdon, of the way he was cured of a wasting disease by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—a complaint contracted in India, where Mr. Hudson was once a soldier in the British Army.

This candle of Hudson's beamed hopefully in all directions, and among others, its rays fell upon the eyes of a woman who needed light at that particular time. How it came to pass she tells in a letter, from which we quote the following:

"I was," she says, "always healthy up to May, 1884, when I had an attack of gastric trouble, which left me low and feeble. I had had taste to the month, and after everything I ate I had great pain in the chest and sides, and dreadful pain at the back and between the shoulder-blades, and a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. My legs trembled and shook under me, so I could not walk out. Indeed, it was so much so I could not sit on the floor. A day, having enough set in and shook me very much, and I lost a deal of sleep."

"As I grew weaker I was confined to my bed more and more, and my daughter was obliged to take my place in doing the housework. A doctor attended me for over a year. He tried first one kind of medicine and then another, but none of them helped me. At the end of the year the doctor said he could do no more for me, and recommended me as a last resort to try a change of air."

"I had not in despair of ever getting better, when a book was sent to me full of statements from different people, telling how they had been made well of various complaints by using Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I read of a young man living at Warboys, near me, having been cured in a marvellous manner by this medicine. I got a bottle from Messrs. Palmer and Sons, Chemists, Ramsey, and after I had taken it a week I felt relief and gained strength. All my pain left me, and I have never looked behind me since. I take an occasional dose of the Syrup and keep in excellent health. I give you full permission to use this letter as you think fit. Yours truly, (signed) Sarah Mason, Ramsey Heights, Ramsey, Huntingdon, January 27th, 1892."

What better use could we possibly put this lady's letter to than to publish it? In this way it has fallen into the present reader's hands, and may turn out to be a candle in the window to show him his way, and shelter him from cold and gloomy paths. A word more on this very point. It is not a matter of choice whether we are to help one another. We are obliged and bound to do so by every consideration of morality and utility. Humanity is like the body of one man. If a single part is neglected, the rest must pay the penalty. Therefore set candles in windows to show the way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done you good, say so, publish it, make it known. Others near you may be groping in darkness."

And it is all the more a subject of rejoicing that this remedy, as in the above case, conquers indigestion and dyspepsia, because that complaint it is which clouds the sun for millions on Life's hard road.—(Advt.)

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the PUBLIC MEETING held on the 27th September, 1894, to take steps to recognize the Services rendered to the Colony during the RECENT PLAGUE beg to state that, having carefully considered the matter, they have APPEAL FOR FUNDS in order to carry out the following recommendations:—

1.—That a GOLD MEDAL be presented to certain Officers, Volunteers and Nurses, and a SILVER MEDAL to all the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Shanghai Light Infantry, and of the detachments of the Royal Engineers and Navy who volunteered for and were employed on Plague Work, and to the Members of the Police Force and the Members of the Civil Service who were also so employed.

2.—That a PIECE OF PLATE be presented to the Officers' Mess of the Shanghai Light Infantry, to the Royal Engineers' Mess, and to Colonel ROBINSON and Lieutenants' Messes.

3.—That a SHIELD ENGRAVED with the NAMES of the SERGEANTS who were employed as above, to be kept in the Sergeants' Mess, and also a CUP for Football be presented to the Regiment.

4.—That a MEMORIAL BRASS or SMALL STAINED GLASS WINDOW be erected in St. John's Cathedral to the Memory of Captain VESSEY.

5.—That a CONTRIBUTION be made to the Italian Convent in recognition of the Services rendered by the Sisters.

The Committee estimate that the sum of about \$5,000 will be required to carry out these recommendations. This, they believe, is not an excessive amount to ask the Colony to contribute.

They would remind all the inhabitants of Hongkong that these Services were rendered to the whole Community, therefore they ask the Community to join in recognizing them. If this is done, a small contribution from each would soon raise the amount now asked for.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS are lying at the FUGLER, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE and CITY CLUBS, and with MESSRS. LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., BLACKHEAD & CO., KELLY & WALLER, Limited, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE HONGKONG HOTEL and NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

E. J. ACKROYD, Chairman of Committee.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1155]

TO JOURNALISTS.  
AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply. Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor & Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

## Today's Advertisements.

ROTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 254.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, 26th October, THIS EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1102]

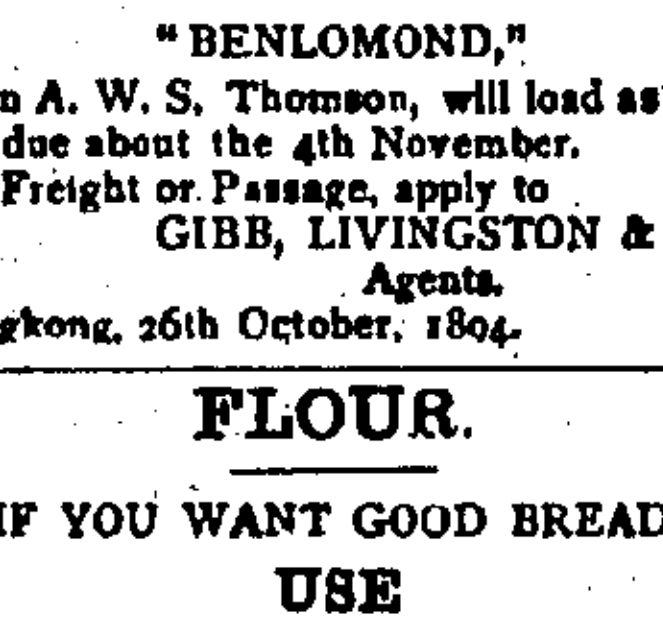
## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 27th OCTOBER, 1894, AT 2.45 P.M.  
COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges, 200 and 300 yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents.  
G. K. MOORE, Honorary Secretary. [146]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"BENLOMOND,"  
Captain A. W. S. Thomson, will load as above, and is due about the 4th November.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1894. [1119]

## FLOUR.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD USE  
SPERRY'S MILLS  
BAKERS' FLOUR  
STATION CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE  
134 California Street.



AND TAKE NO OTHER.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pender's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE .....TEN CENTS.  
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1894.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
THE AMERICAN SCHOONER "CALEB CURTIS" OAK BUILD, COPPER FASTENED, Nearly New COPPER, COMPLETED SET OF SAILS.  
OFFERS will be received up to TO-MORROW, the 27th inst. Will be Sold at a SACRIFICE. For Particulars, apply to

CAPTAIN BROCK, c/o Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1894. [1124]

"IRFOY,"  
CARTE BLANCHE,  
CARTE D'OR Vintage 1887,  
In Quarts and Pints.  
CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [1052]

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.  
15, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907]

FOR SALE.  
JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.  
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-  
signed.  
MITSUBISHI KAWASAKI  
& Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1894. [907]

## Masonic.

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, 26th October, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1894. [1103]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, 26th October, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1894. [1122]

## Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.  
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 1ST).  
One person, per day, \$2.50 to \$3.00  
One person, per month, \$75.00 to \$90.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per day, \$5.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per month, \$100.00 to \$105.00  
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month, \$110.00 to \$120.00  
Extra Bed-room, per month, 20.00  
For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [931]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.  
THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG, (On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE popular SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island, "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-lunches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 p.m. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [641]

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.  
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.  
S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

THOMAS GRILL ROOMS, (Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between Hotel, Lido and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dish, &c., for name—and Cash, Terms—

Breakfast...per meal \$0.75...Per Month \$12  
Dinner... " \$0.75... " \$20  
Dinner... " \$1.25... " \$25  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner... " \$45  
Breakfast and Tiffin... " \$20  
Tiffin and Dinner... " \$40  
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice  
W. THOMAS, Proprietor. [1430]

TO BE LET.  
TO LET.  
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP, No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, No. 6, OLD BAILLY, No. 6, CHANCERY LANE, A HOUSE in WEST END TERRACE, BOWMAN ROAD, FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS, FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PERL STREET and STANTON STREET, FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

GODOWNS—BLUX BUILDINGS, No. 74, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th October, 1894. [91]

TO LET.  
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE, OFFICES in Victoria Buildings, GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of MCGREGOR'S BARBERS.

DAVID HASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1894. [102]

TO BE LET.  
No. 1, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (situated in Victoria Buildings, Godowns in WANCHAI at the back of MCGREGOR'S BARBERS.)



